ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಕ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಡಿ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆಯೋ ?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—This estimate is not countersigned by the District Board for want of funds. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಂಡ್ ರೋಡ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Government Silk Factory at Mysore.

Q.—62. Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the total amount of money invested in the Mysore Government Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore as on 1st April 1954 ;

(*b*) the value of the opening stock of the finished goods as on 1st July 1938 and 1st April 1954 ;

(*c*) the value of the stock of raw materials held by this concern as on 1st July 1938 and 1st April 1954 ;

(*d*) the yardage and the value of the goods manufactured each year from 1938-54 ;

(*e*) the yardage and the value of the manufactured goods sold each year from 1938 to 1954 ;

(*f*) the profit or loss of this concern from 1938 to 1954 (yearwar figure may kindly be given) ;

(*g*) the arrangements the Government had made to market the manufactured goods of this concern from 1938 to 1955 ;

(*h*) the rate of commission, the names of agents, if any ?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) Rs. 7,74,430.

(*b*) On 1st July 1938 : Rs. 98,564 and on 1st April 1954 : Rs. 5,76,424.

(*c*) 1st July 1938 : Rs. 892-12-0.
1st April 1954: Rs. 66,995-0-0.

(*d*)

	Year		*Yardage manufactured*	*Value* Rs.
1.	1938—39	...	52,550	1,87,115
2.	1939—40	...	72,459	2,21,715
3.	1940—41	...	82,400	2,88,891
4.	1941—42	...	82,960	3,95,123
5.	1942—43	...	1,06,344	4,08,380
6.	1943—44	...	70,795	3,36,733
7.	1944—45	...	1,07,395	3,59,033
8.	1945—46	...	95,124	10,88,382
9.	1946—47	...	1,08,671	12,85,680
10.	1947—48	...	1,03,138	10,01,161
11.	1948—49	...	1,33,672	12,72,321
12.	1949—50 (for 9 months)	...	95,768	10,62,124
13.	1950—51	...	1,17,028	12,97,412
14.	1951—52	...	1,21,065	12,64,298
15.	1952—53	...	58,016	6,19,150
16.	1953—54	...	70,725	7,52,554

(SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.)

(*e*)

	Year		*Yardage*	*Value* Rs.
1.	1938—39	...	42,230	1,89,048
2.	1939—40	...	71,899	2,33,912
3.	1940—41	...	86,471	3,41,125
4.	1941—42	...	79,597	3,97,800
5.	1942—43	...	1,02,129	4,42,180
6.	1943—44	...	74,832	4,23,047
7.	1944—45	...	1,02,646	4,51,710
8.	1945—46	...	1,06,240	14,18,149
9.	1946—47	...	97,675	13,45,535
10.	1947—48	...	1,03,137	12,30,534
11.	1948—49	...	1,38,672	14,67,422
12.	1949—50 (for 9 months)	...	79,004	9,07,473
13.	1950—51	...	1,15,134	13,59,424
14.	1951—52	...	82,033	10,13,195
15.	1952—53	...	65,057	6,90,246
16.	1953—54	...	78,765	8,23,071

(*f*)

	Year			*Profit of the concern* Rs.
1.	1938—39	...	...	5,506
2.	1939—40	...	...	13,901
3.	1940—41	...	...	38,475
4.	1941—42	...	...	16,915
5.	1942—43	...	...	50,002
6.	1943—44	...	...	67,594
7.	1944—45	...	...	1,09,897
8.	1945—46	...	...	2,07,008
9.	1946—47	...	...	1,92,968
10.	1947—48	...	...	1,73,718
11.	1948—49	...	...	2,28,919
12.	1949—50	...	...	71,339 (for 9 months)
13.	1950—51	...	...	98,628
14.	1951—52	...	...	90,091
15.	1952—53	...	...	3,228
16.	1953—54	...	...	31,640

(*g*) and (*h*)

Year	*Arrangements*	*Rate of commission allowed*
1938–1943 ...	There were no agents, and sales were effected directly by the Factory.	...
1943–47 ...	The following firms were appointed as agents :— (1) M/s. The Mysore Products, Ltd., Bombay. (2) M/s. Gokulchand Khanna & Co., New Delhi. (3) M/s. Karnatik Agencies, Calcutta. (4) M/s. Ekambaram Chetty, Civil Station, Bangalore.	12½% on laced fabrics, 10% on plain fabrics.

Year	*Arrangements*	*Rate of commission allowed*
1947-48 ...	The above 4 firms were continued as Agents.	8½% to 9% on ex-factory fixed prices.
1948-51 ...	There were no agents and sales were effected directly by the Factory.	...
1952 ...	In October 1951, Sri Mohammed Abba Sait, Mysore, was appointed as Agent for a period of two years in the first instance; but his agency was terminated in July 1952 as he failed to perform the obligations under the Agency Agreement.	25% on unsold parachute fabrics. 5% on current fabrics.
1952-54 ...	There were no agents and sales were effected directly by the Factory.	...
1954-55 ...	The following firms are appointed as agents for the territories noted against each for a period of 3 years in June 1954 :—	Commission is allowed on the annual turnover on the slab scale indicated below:—
	(1) Purnima Silk House, Chickpet, Bangalore City: Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin.	1% from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.
	(2) Vijayalakshmi Hall, Bangalore City : Madras, Andhra, Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhyapradesh and Birar.	1½% from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000.
	(3) Sitaram Siddeswar of Ujjain: Madhya Bharat.	
	(4) Mysore Products, Ltd., Bombay : Bombay area.	
	(5) Eastern Linkers, Ltd., New Delhi : Delhi, East Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachala Pradesh.	2% from Rs. 75,000 to one lakh.
	(6) Kapur & Co., Calcutta : West Bengal, Assam and Bihar.	2½% from Rs. 1 lakh and above.
	(7) Nataraj & Sons, Colombo : Ceylon.	In addition, fabrics are sold to the agents at wholesale rate which is 9 3/8% less than the retail price.

Out of the above, the following firms have taken up the agency so far :—

1. Messrs. Poornima Silk House, Bangalore.
2. Messrs. Vijayalakshmi Hall.
3. Messrs. Eastern Linkers, Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Messrs. Ramanarayan & Sons, Calcutta, in place of Messrs. Kapur & Co.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, in answer to question (*b*), the Government have been pleased to inform that the Value of opening stock of the Silk Factory was Rs. 5,76,424; may I know why the factory maintains such a huge opening stock ?

***Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.**—The stock has not moved, it is obvious.

* Asterisk indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the Members concerned.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know, Sir, whether the goods held in stock are saleable at all ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Yes, most of it is saleable except parachute silk.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know the value of the parachute silk that the Government consider unsaleable ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Most of it, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, was manufactured during the war time when it had saleable value. As soon as war stopped, parachute silk could not be easily disposed of in the market. Government have been therefore thinking of selling it either by tender or by public auction.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know whether the agents to whom the work of selling had been entrusted in 1954-55 have opened their showroom in the respective places ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I want notice for that.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Have the Government received any report from them as regards the sales that the products of the factory have registered ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Government have not yet received any figures from them; as the Hon'ble Member is aware, this system has come into force only very recently. This agency has been accepted by the Government. I will call for a report and see whether they have been doing good work.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, out of seven agents that the Government were pleased to appoint, in 1954-55, Government have been pleased to say only four of them have taken up the agency; may I know whether the Government consider it necessary to open up agencies in other parts ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That will be examined.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Are the Government aware that they have a serious competitor in silk fabrics in Binnys ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Yes, the Government is aware.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Have the Government considered how their goods compare with those of the Binnys ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Yes, the one disadvantageous point so far as we are concerned is, we have to produce hundred per cent pure silk goods, whereas in other places, artificial silk has come into vogue very much. When the silk goods are manufactured, there is a particular percentage of artificial silk also mixed up; that we cannot do.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Are the Government aware that *jerry* material that the factory is using is inferior to that used by other manufacturers ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I am not aware of it. If it is, I will set it right. I will enquire.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I know, Sir, in spite of the large sales, why the factory registered only a profit of Rs. 3,228 in 1952-53 ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—In 1952-53, the manufacturing programme was deliberately slowed down. We had to work only for four hours a day for the reason that there was a large accumulated stock. Government thought that there was no use manufacturing further without disposing the existing stocks. Therefore, in that particular year, the manufacturing programme was very much curtailed and hence the small amount of profit we have shown. Even then we have not incurred any loss.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—With a view to popularise sales, will not the Government consider the question of opening showrooms in important places in India ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—We will consider.

Cases launched against "Commercial vehicles" in Bangalore Corporation area.

Q.—442. Sri N. HUCHMASTHY GOWDA (Huliyurdurga).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—